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St. Anthony

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SERVICE

IN MEMORY OF

**Anthony J. Drexel**

FOUNDER OF THE

DREXEL INSTITUTE

=

OF

ART, SCIENCE, AND INDUSTRY

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**Anthony J. Drexel**

BORN, SEPTEMBER 13, 1826

DIED, JUNE 30, 1893



## Memorial Service

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THE service was held in the auditorium of the Institute, Saturday afternoon, January 20, 1894, at three o'clock; the platform was occupied by the Board of Trustees of the Institute and their distinguished guests.

### BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Colonel Charles H. Banes, Dr. Alexander W. Biddle, Addison B. Burk, Richard C. Dale, John R. Drexel, George W. Childs Drexel, John R. Fell, Dr. Herbert M. Howe, William V. McKean, Dr. George I. McLeod,



Joseph Moore, Jr., Colonel Edward Morrell, James W. Paul, Jr., George B. Roberts, Joseph G. Rosengarten, Walter George Smith, Edward T. Stotesbury, George C. Thomas, John Löwber Welsh, Dr. Edward H. Williams, Joseph M. Wilson, Dr. James MacAlister, President of the Institute.

Mr. George W. Childs, the successor of Mr. Drexel as President of the Board of Trustees, was not present, having been stricken, two days previous to the service, with the illness that terminated fatally two weeks after.

The Advisory Board of Women was represented by Mrs. J. Bellangee Cox, Miss Mary Dulles, Miss Anna Hallowell, Mrs. Mary E. Mumford, Miss Eleanor C. Patterson, and Mrs. Eliza S. Turner.

#### DISTINGUISHED GUESTS

Hon. Robert E. Pattison, Governor of Pennsylvania; William F. Harrity, Secretary of the Commonwealth; John W. Morrison, State Treasurer; Walter W. Greenland, Adjutant General; Colonel Thomas J. Stewart, Secretary of Internal Affairs; Albert S. Bolles, Commissioner Bureau of Statistics.

Hon. Edwin S. Stuart, Mayor of Philadelphia; Abraham M. Beitler, Director of the Department of Public Safety; Charles F. Warwick, City Solicitor; George S. Graham, District Attorney; William G. Shields, Register of Wills; Isaac A. Shepard, President Board of Public Education.

Hon. James P. Sterrett, Chief Justice Supreme Court of Pennsylvania; Hon.

Henry W. Williams, Justice Supreme Court of Pennsylvania ; Hon. Edward Patterson, Judge Supreme Court of New York ; Hon. Craig Biddle, Hon. Henry Reed, Hon. Michael Arnold, Hon. James Gay Gordon, Hon. Samuel W. Pennypacker, Hon. Theodore F. Jenkins, Judges Common Pleas Court, Philadelphia ; Hon. William B. Hanna, Hon. William N. Ashman, Hon. Joseph C. Ferguson, Judges Orphans' Court, Philadelphia ; Hon. Amos Briggs.

Dr. William Pepper, Provost University of Pennsylvania ; Dr. D. C. Gilman, President Johns Hopkins University ; Prof. J. H. Van Amringe, Vice-President Columbia College ; Dr. James E. Rhoads, President Bryn Mawr College ; Dr. Charles de Garmo, President Swarthmore College ; James C. Mackenzie, Ph.D., Principal Lawrenceville

School; E. Oram Lyte, Ph.D., Principal State Normal School, Millersville; A. H. Fetterolf, Ph.D., President Girard College; Captain R. H. Pratt, Superintendent Indian Training School, Carlisle, Pa.; Hon. W. T. Harris, United States Commissioner of Education.

Monsieur Benjamin-Constant, Paris.

J. Pierpont Morgan, Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, George S. Bowdoin, General B. H. Bristow, Joseph H. Choate, David S. Eggleston, Charles Lanier, Frank K. Sturgis, Philip Schuyler, Morris K. Jessup, C. H. Coster, C. T. Christensen, President Brooklyn Trust Company; G. W. Turner, New York *Recorder*; Joseph Howard, Jr., Rev. Dr. Charles Frederick Hoffman, T. T. Everett, New York.

Joseph Peabody, Boston.

Charles F. Mayer, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, Baltimore.

R. P. Wilbur, President Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, Bethlehem, Pa.

Most Rev. P. J. Ryan, Archbishop of Philadelphia; Rt. Rev. Ozi William Whitaker, D.D., Bishop of the Diocese of Pennsylvania; Bishop Cyrus D. Foss, D.D., LL.D.; Rev. Dr. William H. Furness, Rev. Dr. H. L. Wayland, Rev. Dr. William N. McVickar, Rev. Dr. George Dana Boardman, Rev. Dr. Joseph N. Blanchard, Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell, Rev. Dr. Henry C. McCook, Rev. Dr. John S. MacIntosh, Rev. Dr. W. C. Cattell, Rev. Dr. S. Morais, Rev. Dr. C. D. Cooper, Philadelphia.

Frederick Fraley, President American Philosophical Society; Edward H. Coates, President of the Academy of the Fine Arts;

William Platt Pepper, President of the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art; John D. Lankenau, President Mary J. Drexel Home; Dr. Charles J. Stillé, Henry C. Lea, Dr. Daniel G. Brinton, Philadelphia.

Hon. John Russell Young, Hon. A. London Snowden, Hon. Charles Emory Smith, John H. Converse, Hon. John Wanamaker, Gen. D. H. Hastings, Louis Vossion, French Consul at Philadelphia; James R. Gates, Hon. John Field, Ex-Mayor Samuel G. King, Ex-Mayor Edwin H. Fitler, Colonel William B. Mann, John Sartain, H. C. Baird, Joseph S. Harris, President Reading Railroad Company; Frank Thomson, First Vice-President Pennsylvania Railroad Company; Theodore Voorhees, Vice-President Reading Railroad Company, Philadelphia.

The members of the Drexel family not named above, Mrs. John R. Fell, Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mrs. George W. Childs Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Watmough, Mrs. Edward Morrell, Dr. and Mrs. Charles B. Penrose, and Miss Ludlow, were seated immediately in front of the platform.

The teaching body of the Institute, numbering over seventy, were seated to the right of the platform.

The students of the Institute were represented by a delegation of two hundred and seventy-five, elected by the several departments.

The invited guests, numbering over twelve hundred, occupied the remaining seats.

James Mac Alister, LL.D., President of the Institute, presided.

## Order of Service

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ORGAN VOLUNTARY—Cantabile, in A Flat, *Rousseau*.

ANTHEM—"Send out thy light," . . . . *Gounod*.

### Prayer

REV. WILLIAM B. BODINE, D.D., Rector of the Church  
of the Saviour, Philadelphia.

### Introductory Address

JAMES MAC ALISTER, LL.D., President of the Institute.

HYMN—"Lead, kindly light," . . . . . *Dykes*.

### Memorial Address

RT. REV. HENRY C. POTTER, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of  
New York.

ANTHEM—"I will lay me down in peace," . *Gadsby*.

### Benediction

RT. REV. OZI WILLIAM WHITAKER, D.D., Bishop of  
the Diocese of Pennsylvania.

ORGAN VOLUNTARY—Allegro Pomposo, *Henry Smart*.



The vocal music was rendered by a choir of two hundred voices selected from the Choral Classes connected with the Institute, under the direction of Mr. Charles M. Schmitz. Mr. James M. Dickinson, Organist of the Institute, presided at the organ.

## PRAYERS

BY REV. WILLIAM B. BODINE, D.D.

O Eternal God, mighty in power, and of majesty incomprehensible, Whom the heaven of heavens cannot contain, much less the walls of temples made with hands; and Who yet hast been graciously pleased to promise Thy especial presence wherever two or three of Thy faithful servants shall assemble in Thy name, vouchsafe, we beseech Thee, to be present with us in the service of this hour. Be with us in prayer, to quicken our devotion; in praises, to heighten our love and gratitude; and in the reception of truth, to give the attentive ear and the understanding heart. Direct us, O Lord, in all our

doings, with Thy most gracious favor, and further us with Thy continual help, that in all our works begun, continued, and ended in Thee, we may glorify Thy holy Name, and, finally, by Thy mercy obtain everlasting life, through Jesus Christ our Lord.  
*Amen.*

Almighty and everlasting God, we yield unto Thee most high praise and hearty thanks for the wonderful grace and virtue declared in all Thy saints, who have been the choice vessels of Thy grace and the lights of the world in their several generations; most humbly beseeching Thee to give us grace so to follow the example of their steadfastness in Thy faith and obedience to Thy holy commandments, that at the day of the general Resurrection, we, with all those who are of the mystical body

of Thy Son, may be set on His right hand and hear His most joyful voice: Come, ye blessed of My Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world. Grant this, O Father, for Jesus Christ's sake, our only Mediator and Advocate. *Amen.*

O merciful God and heavenly Father, who settest the solitary of the earth in families, bless with Thy continual care all those who were beloved of him whose pure life and noble deeds we this day commemorate. May his good example be to them a light and his pious works an inspiration. Lead them onward and upward from strength to strength and from height to height. In all their doubts and uncertainties be Thou their guide, that the spirit of wisdom may save them from all false choices,

and that in Thy light they may see light,  
and in Thy straight path may not stumble :  
through Jesus Christ, our Lord. *Amen.*

Most gracious God, the giver of all good  
and perfect gifts, who of Thy wise provi-  
dence hast appointed men to serve Thee in  
the doing of Thy will on earth, give Thy  
grace, we beseech Thee, to Thy servants to  
whom the charge of this Institute has been  
committed ; and so replenish them with the  
truth of Thy doctrine and endue them with  
innocency of life that they may faithfully  
serve before Thee, to the glory of Thy great  
Name and the benefit of Thy holy Church :  
through Jesus Christ, our only Mediator  
and Redeemer. *Amen.*

Almighty God, the fountain of all wis-  
dom and the source of all strength, guide  
and prosper, we beseech Thee, the work of

this Institute, from day to day, from year to year, and from generation to generation. Bless those who study here, and prepare them for usefulness as Thy sons and daughters. Cleanse their consciences and stir their wills gladly to serve Thee, the living God. Sanctify all their thoughts and endeavors, that they may neither begin any action without a pure intention, nor continue it without Thy blessing. And grant that, having the eyes of their minds opened to behold things invisible and unseen, they may in heart be inspired by Thy wisdom, and in work be upheld by Thy strength, and in the end be accepted of Thee as Thy faithful servants, through Jesus Christ, our Saviour. *Amen.*

O God, Whose days are without end and Whose mercies cannot be numbered, make

us, we beseech Thee, deeply sensible of the shortness and uncertainty of human life, and let Thy Holy Spirit lead us through this Vale of Misery in holiness and righteousness, all the days of our lives, that when we shall have served Thee in our generation, we may be gathered unto our fathers, having the testimony of a good conscience in the communion of the Catholic Church; in the confidence of a certain faith; in the comfort of a reasonable, religious, and holy hope; in favor with Thee our God, and in perfect charity with the world. All which we ask through Jesus Christ, our Lord. *Amen.*

Our Father, Who art in heaven, Hallowed be Thy Name, Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread, and forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who

trespass against us ; and lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil ; for Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, forever and ever. *Amen.*





## INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS

BY JAMES MAC ALISTER, LL.D.

A little more than two years ago, a distinguished assemblage was gathered here to dedicate this building to the purposes for which it had been erected. The bereavement which had so recently desolated his home prevented Mr. Drexel from being present at the exercises and gave an undertone of sadness to what would otherwise have been an occasion of unqualified rejoicing and congratulation. She who had shared in all his plans and anticipations for the institution which was that day called into

existence had left him to go forward with its development alone.

After the brief space of eighteen months, the summons came likewise to him, and he went away, leaving the Drexel Institute as a legacy to the long line of his fellow-men who for centuries to come will enjoy the fruits of his wise beneficence.

We have met this afternoon to pay a simple tribute of respect to the memory of the citizen of whom Philadelphia is so justly proud, and who has recorded his appreciation of what he owed his native city in the noble institution which bears his name. To me has been assigned the simple duty of saying a few words on behalf of the Board of Trustees, the teaching body, and the students of the Institute.

Several years ago, Mr. Drexel decided to set apart a portion of his wealth for some

benevolent object. After a good deal of that careful consideration which he was accustomed to give to all his undertakings, he came to the conclusion that in no way could his money be so well spent as in promoting the education of the people. His wide experience of life and his sympathetic nature led him to take a deep interest in the masses who have to depend upon their own energies for making their way in the world.

His desire was to establish an institution that would prove helpful in the largest sense to the greatest number of the self-supporting, self-respecting portion of the community, and his mind naturally turned toward those newer forms of education which the marvellous development of the arts and sciences and their applications to the uses of life are so rapidly bringing into existence. The Drexel Institute was the outcome of

these ideas, and it should be taken as representing the well-matured purpose of its founder.

How sound was Mr. Drexel's judgment, the progress already made in the development of the Institute fully attests. It was dedicated in the month of December, 1891. In February, 1892, the doors were opened and work was begun in a somewhat tentative fashion. By September of the same year, the general scheme of instruction and training had been fully laid out and the Institute was launched upon its career. The second academic year began last September, with the organization still more advanced, and at the present time there are more than twenty-three hundred students enrolled in the various departments, fourteen hundred of whom are in the evening classes. The Board of Trustees feel warranted, therefore,

in saying that the Institute, so far as it has gone, has justified the purposes and expectations of its founder.

This rapid progress has been rendered possible by Mr. Drexel's generous liberality. The gifts made by him to the Institute amount altogether to three million dollars. One-third of this sum has been expended upon the building and in providing the equipment and appliances of the various departments; the remaining two millions have been set apart as the permanent endowment. It is from the income of this fund that the Institute is maintained.

The fees charged students are either extremely moderate or merely nominal, and are of small account as revenue. There is a liberal supply of free scholarships in all the departments and courses, and the public lectures and concerts, which will constitute

when fully organized an important feature of the Institute's work, will be entirely free. The library and reading-room and the museum are open day and evening, without fee of any kind. In fact, there is no bar to the fullest enjoyment of the privileges of the Institute by anyone who can make a good use of them. At the same time, it is not a class institution in any sense. The founder's wish was that no restriction as to sex, race, or religion should ever be made a condition of admission. A broad, liberal spirit pervades the institution, and every incentive to true manhood and womanhood is offered to all who come within the range of its influence.

It was Mr. Drexel's good fortune to witness the growth and development of the Institute from its first conception up to that point in its history when its success was assured. He saw the building rise and grow

into its fair proportions; he sanctioned all the elaborate equipments and appointments which, alike for their practical uses and their refining influence, give a completeness to the Drexel Institute that no similar institution in the world possesses in a higher degree; he accepted every step that was taken in organizing and extending the instruction. From first to last his interest never flagged, and the last expenditure that was needed to bring the Institute to its present complete condition was authorized only the day before he started upon that fateful journey to Carlsbad.

The Institute, as it now stands, embodies Mr. Drexel's own ideal, and its future expansion, as well as the changes which time and experience will doubtless show to be necessary, will, I am sure, be built upon the foundations which he laid so broadly and



securely. Is there not in all this a lesson for other rich men who, like the founder of the Drexel Institute, may feel impelled to dedicate a portion of their wealth to the good of mankind? How much better it was for Mr. Drexel to be his own executor; to see and enjoy the realization of his well-considered purposes! In saying this, I believe that I am expressing the judgment of those to whom he has confided the care and management of the Institute, and their one regret is that he should not have lived a few more years to enjoy the blessedness of well-doing performed in that modest and unselfish spirit which was one of the most striking traits of his character.

It was this personal connection of Mr. Drexel with the Institute that makes his loss so hard to bear. While at his city residence it was his custom to walk to his place

of business every morning. On his way thither he always stopped at the Institute, so that hardly a day passed without an opportunity to advise with him about its affairs.

Alas! there are no more pleasant morning greetings; the kind words of counsel and approval have ceased forever; but his influence remains to encourage and gladden all who come to learn or to teach within these walls. His honored and beloved name, his very presence, lives in classroom and laboratory and studio, in hall and library and museum, and the memory of what he was and what he did will always be the highest incentive to every duty and every achievement that springs from his splendid benefaction.



## MEMORIAL ADDRESS

RT. REV. HENRY C. POTTER, D.D., LL.D.

The occasion which assembles us to-day is at once significant and unique. A citizen of Philadelphia, who, so far as I can learn, never held political office and never challenged public attention, after a life of sixty-six years spent in this community in the pursuit of his ordinary business, dies in a foreign land. Of engaging personal qualities and of honorable record as a banker, he is mourned by his friends and fellow-citizens and borne to his rest amid the various tributes of affection and respect. Such men, though not as common as we

might wish, are not unknown among you, and the career which I have thus briefly outlined could hardly be regarded, viewed from customary standpoints, as in any way exceptional or phenomenal. There have been many such men in the history of every commercial community, and we are glad to honor their virtue and to own their beneficent influence. And then the current rushes on. The tide of our modern life is so vast in its volume, so rapid in its pace, so irresistible in its momentum, that we cannot long arrest it—nor ourselves. New tasks command us; new emergencies challenge us; a new day, with its own large anxieties, dawns upon the night of our grief, and we staunch the tears that blur the eager vision striving the more clearly to discern its way among the distracting intricacies of our modern life, and hasten on.

But it has not been so here. The larger part of a year has gone since there flashed beneath the Atlantic that sharp electric shock which told us that a friend had ceased to breathe, and we have not forgotten him, nor can we. I do not know how it may be with most of you, but there must be a good many men and women here to whom Philadelphia will never be quite the same place that it was a year ago.

“We wake, we rise; from end to end  
Of all the landscape underneath,  
We find no place that does not breathe  
Some gracious memory of our friend.”

Out of a few lives has gone that which, because it was so dear and close, will leave them stricken and bereaved forever. Yes, but besides this which comes to all of us when sorrow comes and has taken from us

that which is most dear and precious, out of that larger life which makes the life of a community, a state, a nation, something has gone which leaves a gap behind, wide and deep and ineffaceable. A very striking sketch of our departed friend—by one of your own citizens—depicted, at the time of his departure, what, not extravagantly, it called his regal traits. He had them. He was a large pattern of a man. He ruled in that financial realm in which he was so potent a personality by virtue of the kingly right of his kingly gifts. Anywhere, under any conditions, his would have been a commanding mind, and his influence a commanding influence. Reverently be it said, God made him so ; and just because his was so dominant and so exceptional a personality, you here have not been able to forget him. This occasion, occurring so many months after his

departure, finds its final explanation in himself. No simulated sorrow has produced it. No labored preparation has ripened it. It simply could not be otherwise. We could not let Anthony Drexel go away without coming together as we have come this afternoon, to speak to one another of his knightly and noble presence, and to garner here the impressions of his strong and symmetrical manhood.

I. For, in the first place, Mr. Drexel was built upon large lines intellectually. The world of our modern life has its own types of greatness, which are a legitimate product of the age that has produced them. It is the fashion, I know, in some quarters, to disparage them because they are not the types that, in other ages, revealed greatness, and because they are neither picturesque, nor heroic, nor scholastic. There



have been ages, we are told, that produced not wealth, nor luxury, nor railways, but men. There have been ages that built not canals, nor steamships, nor commercial warehouses, but soldiers and states and civilizations. We are all familiar with Mr. Ruskin's biting sarcasms upon our modern life which finds its worst and most vulgar illustration, as he tells us, in our own America. And this sort of thing has been reiterated so often, with such fine and stinging scorn, and with such infrequent challenge or contradiction, that many of us have come to believe it. But of all verbiage that calls itself philosophic criticism, it is the thinnest and cheapest that ever deceived unthinking souls, and it is high time that somebody said so.

It is high time that, in an age which is wont so often to disparage its best energies and to belittle its own aims, we should

understand their true significance and recognize their ultimate tendency. In what we are wont to call the chivalric or heroic ages, the best energies of men were devoted to warfare simply because the world was as yet so poorly educated that it had not learned that the ends for which a great many honorable wars were waged might have been as effectually attained in another and less cruel way. Again, in ages when men, as in England, won glory and honor and immortality in struggles for Magna Charta, their deeds and their conceptions seem so noble and so splendid because they stand out upon so dark a background of popular ignorance and servitude. But to-day, our best men use their best powers for other ends, because these ends, though they may seem, superficially, so often merely commercial and sordid, are, after all, the ends of our advancing civiliza-

tion, and with it an advancing Christ. "Every valley shall be filled, and every mountain and hill shall be brought low; and the crooked shall be made straight, and the rough ways shall be made smooth," cries John the Baptist in the wilderness, "and all flesh shall see the salvation of our God!" Who has not thought of these words as he has seen in our Western wildernesses the mighty conquests of our modern engineering? The Romans built their roads for their armies, but after the armies came the apostles bringing to heathendom the heavenly learning of the Cross.

And so it has been in the history of our modern enterprise, and of the genius that has inspired and promoted it. A great engineer conceives a great achievement, but it is only a great financier who makes it possible. And it is this gift, that penetrating forecast

which makes man at his highest estate, what Shakespeare calls him, "a being of large discourse, looking before and after," which ranks, as I maintain, and not unworthily, beside the noblest achievements of soldier or statesman or scholar. One lifts his eye from the narrow range of his domestic environment, and casts it over that vast area which makes our American continent, and whose has been the transformation? The courage of the pioneer, the heroism of the emigrant, the daring of the explorer? Yes; but behind all these, the calm and far-seeing mind holding in its grasp the resources of two hemispheres, that can see what currents may be turned into these newly-opened channels, and how a statesmanlike energy can widen and deepen them.

Some one has said that we have no more statesmen because they have all become

bankers and railroad presidents. May it not be, because it is bankers and railroad presidents which our present emergency demands, even more than it demands legislation? There are some of us who think that if we could have a little less of that, we should be all the better for it; and if to others it seems common and vulgar for a man to be concerned with currency and transportation, rather than with ideas and the forces which engender them, it may be well to remember that among these forces that which puts *men* in circulation, by challenging enterprise and promoting travel and traffic, is no less necessary than ideas themselves—nay, that there can be no ideas as quickening and elevating forces without that which rewards labor, and feeds hunger, whether of the mind or the body, and pays enterprise, and builds roads and factories and ships and cities—which is money.

I believe that Mr. Drexel discerned this very clearly. I believe that he came very early to see a long way beyond his particular calling or business, into that larger realm of commerce and finance by which the whole round world is bound together. I believe that he early came to recognize that wealth was one of the great forces—not the greatest force nor the only one, but still a great force, which had in itself, indeed, no moral or intellectual quality any more than steam or electricity, on the one hand, or language and culture, on the other, have a moral or intellectual quality, but a force which, like either of these or any other great force, might be accumulated or stored, and used for great ends and in a great way. I believe that Mr. Drexel early began to outgrow the narrower limitations of that business in which I first knew him, and to recognize the larger opportunities and

the wider relations of his calling as a banker, and when he did, to use them with a preëminent wisdom and in a great way. I believe that in so doing he was a most potential factor in the development of our American resources and opportunities, and I venture to think that in doing this he was doing a work as essentially great in its proportions and influence as if he had overrun Western Africa with a conquering army, or negotiated a treaty with Spain and secured to us the possession of the West India Islands.

II. But Mr. Drexel's was no less a character of distinct and unusual eminence, morally. I shall never forget the significant emphasis with which my dear friend, your fellow-citizen\* (in appointing whom as Ambassador to Italy the President of the United States, I venture to think, has honored him-

\* The Hon. Wayne MacVeagh.

self scarcely less than he has honored his minister)—I shall never forget, I say, the significant emphasis with which, when we dedicated this noble building, Mr. MacVeagh exclaimed (I do not profess to give his exact words), referring to Mr. Drexel's princely gifts, first of the building and then of the endowment, "And not the least delightful feature of this munificent benefaction is that it is all *clean money*." What a large and serious significance, lay behind that homely and colloquial phrase!

Wrote the friend who knew him best :  
"By no act of his life did he take advantage of the misfortunes, difficulties, or embarrassments of any man or men, or corporations even, which are said to have no souls, to enhance his own fortune. He did not drive sharp bargains; he did not profit by the hard necessities of others; he did not exact



from those in his employ excessive tasks and give them inadequate pay. He was a lenient, patient, liberal creditor; a generous employer, considerate of, and sympathetic with, everyone who worked for him.”\* I do not think there could well be higher praise than that, and I have yet to hear it challenged. But consider for a moment how much that is which it means. We talk of the white heat of those fiery furnaces that tried the souls of martyrs and heroes of the elder time. Ah! they are waiting for many a man as he goes down town to his business, almost every day of his life. The rest of us who live outside of them can never know how fierce are the competitions, how tremendous the strain, how all but irresistible the temptation to seize, as all in an instant it may be, it flashes upon

\* Mr. George W. Childs.

us, some unfair advantage which another's action or want of action in some unguarded moment has betrayed to us. We can never quite know the subtle and benumbing power of that atmosphere of craft and artifice, of dubious methods and more than doubtful maxims, in which many men are called to work who live in the world of business. We can never quite understand how, unconsciously, one's own standards of integrity may be debilitated and deteriorated by the example of those whom his fellows applaud, whom the law protects, and whom the community, it may be, delights to honor. To hold one's self erect when all these influences conspire to make a man stoop to actions which are mean or equivocal; to keep one's scrupulous integrity unstained or untarnished,—this is a task so great that only they who can measure it by experience can

justly honor it. But this was the integrity of Anthony J. Drexel, this was the moral history of his financial career.

But not the whole of it. Great as he was in this, if he had been noble only in this way it would have been after all but a negative nobility. There have been other men of whom all this could be said, and, thank God, not a few of them. But it is a painful characteristic, too often, of a scrupulous business integrity that it stops just at this point. It can be just, but it cannot be noble. It can be scrupulous, but it cannot be generous. It can pay its own debts, and "exact no more than that which is appointed" it, but it cannot discern that, in the realm of morals, that alone is true nobility of character and conduct which goes beyond the bald and dry equities and reaches out and up into the realm of a large magnanimity.

It is this in Mr. Drexel's history that gives to his business career its finest quality of moral nobleness. Says the friend from whom I have already quoted: "Men of thought and conscience, at the beginning of their career, commonly adopt a rule by which their steps are directed. Anthony J. Drexel adopted one, and, until death removed him from the busy, helpful path that he had trod so long in the world of business, it was his sole guiding principle in the important and multitudinous affairs with which he had to do. That rule was, 'Do unto others as you would have others do unto you.' The transactions of his banks, especially during the more recent years of their activity, were largely with Governments—national, state, municipal; with great corporations, railroads, banks, and other financial institutions, as well as with firms and individuals that

came to rely upon Mr. Drexel as a man of unusual sagacity and unquestionable and unquestioned honor. If the records of this house were made public it would be perceived how often it had been the prop of public and private credit, the sustainer of institutions, corporations, firms, and persons, to whom it gave assistance when their ruin had been otherwise inevitable." That is what I mean, by moral nobleness in business—a kind of financial statesmanship touched with the finest sensibility, and lifted to the most exalted conception of great responsibilities and opportunities. There is no test of character at once so searching and so final as the possession, in whatever kind, of great power. There are many men who have stood all ordinary temptations, but have succumbed at last to that. "Cast thyself down!" cries the tempter to some

one lifted to lofty and dizzy eminence, and too often the poor brain, drunk with its large conceit, stoops to the ignoble deed just because it *can*. But here was a man who, holding a great power, wielded it for the greatest good; who held up the weak, who sustained the public credit, who befriended tottering fortunes and enterprises, who put life beneath the very ribs of death and set the corpse upon its feet again—and all this in a fashion of such modest and unobtrusive naturalness, if I may say so, that we who saw him or knew of his doing these things never saw how great they were until he himself was taken away from us and we beheld them in their true light.

And thus it was that Mr. Drexel became, in this community not only, but in two hemispheres, a strong and beneficent moral force. Every honest enterprise was stronger,

because it knew it could count upon his sympathy. Every equivocal and dubious enterprise, every shrewd and unscrupulous man was weaker, because they knew that they would have to reckon with his unbending honesty and his uncompromising equity. Knaves dreaded his searching eye, and knavish undertakings were the weaker because he lived to detect and designate them. This was his moral power, and men felt it everywhere with unceasing force all the way to the end.

III. But greater than intellectual or even moral nobleness is that thing which we call familiarly great-heartedness, even as an Apostle has declared that "charity" or love is the greatest. In one aspect of it, indeed, this quality may be said to be only moral greatness in action; but in another and truer aspect it might more accurately be

described as a high moral purpose, inspired and so transformed by a gracious affection.

And of this Mr. Drexel's life was a singularly resplendent illustration. There came to him, as life went on, a great widening of vision, and there came along with this what too often does not accompany it, a steady enlargement of the scope and character of his sympathies and his beneficence. Let me explain what I mean by this somewhat vague language and indulge me, for a moment, in the personal reminiscence which it involves.

When I first knew Mr. Drexel, I was myself a lad in a counting-room in this city, whose duty, among other things, it was to take to the office of a broker in Third Street, the uncurrent money received by the house whose clerk I was. Though the house of Drexel & Sons, as I think it was then styled, was already known as an enterprising and



successful firm, I do not believe that at that time those who composed it would have claimed that it then stood for any large influence or commanding leadership in the world of finance. All that came later, and with a steady and cumulative growth, and it came because of the growth of that controlling mind whose loss we are here to-day to mourn, and whose gifts we are assembled to honor. There are two types of intellect in business, as in letters or art or anywhere else. The one is that which early breaks upon us with high promise, but which never fulfills that promise. We say of some man at twenty-five or thirty, "He will make his mark—he has a great future before him. Give him ten or fifteen years, and he will be found among the leaders of his day." But he never is. His first promise is, substantially, his final achievement. His

youthful excellence is the high "C" in the tonic scale of performance beyond which he never climbs. At thirty-five or forty we begin to doubt about him. At fifty we accept him as an excellent specimen of respectable mediocrity, and dismiss him from the realm of our greater expectations.

But there are other men who begin, it may be, with far less promise, but who, when the time comes, fit their achievements to an opportunity as a builder lifts the steel frame of some mighty structure, when the foundations are ready, story by story, to the lofty and dominant peak and pinnacle of the whole. We had said of our friend, "He is a good fellow, a clever man of business, a capable lawyer or merchant," but one day he steps a little apart and above the great majority. The task, the crisis, the burden comes, and, somehow, the brain seems to greaten and

the shoulders to broaden, till at last we see in this modest and unpretentious neighbor a man of large capabilities, of dominant force, "of light and leading." Yes, best of all, of light and leading in brightest ministries and noblest service. For this, as I have striven to indicate, was the crowning glory of Mr. Drexel's career. There have been men of his class and calling who rose from modest beginnings to be financial potencies of foremost magnitude. But they never became anything more. Having taught the world how to make money, they never taught other men how to use it. Having illustrated the highest order of ability in organization and accumulation, they have only been able to give to the world the feeblest and, too often, the most unworthy illustration of the much higher art of its beneficent distribution.

And here it is that Mr. Drexel's career

affords, as I venture to think, so fine and high an illustration of what I have called a truly great beneficence. From the beginning to the end of his career he was indeed a man who adorned his life, as have some others of his associates who are with us to-day, with an unceasing stream of private and personal munificence which made it true of him, as of them, that "when the ear heard him it blessed him, and when the eye saw him it gave witness to him." Of all the men whom you to whom I speak have known, I venture to say that no one was more free from the poor infirmity that exercises its charity for advertising purposes. No one but God and they whom he helped and succored will ever know how wide and constant, how discriminating and sympathetic, was the reach of his secret benefactions. But, amid all these, and, better still, amid all the pressure of the vast

interests with which in so many ways he was charged, he had time and thought, and steadfast and undaunted purpose, for the great and monumental work within whose porches we are now assembled. How carefully and intelligently it was conceived, how steadily but deliberately it was matured, how thoroughly and comprehensively it was organized, you, his fellow-citizens, well know. He honored me—doubtless he distinguished many others with the same mark of confidence—by asking more than once for the help of such counsel as I could give him. He brooded over this large plan, he considered each separate class of those whose higher education he had in mind, and strove to understand both them and their best wants. He selected his fellow-counsellors with equal prudence and wisdom, and when all this preliminary work was done, he placed at the

head of it one whose presence shall not restrain me from reminding you of the rare and keen delight with which in this place, not a great while ago, we listened to his inaugural address as the President of this Institute, and whose eminent and varied ability in its administration has already abundantly demonstrated the characteristic discernment of him who, most of all, chose him.

And thus it was that our friend, by that final munificence of his munificent life, gave to his fellow-citizens and his fellow-men everywhere the final and most characteristic disclosure of the greatness of a princely heart.

I may not venture here to follow him into the privacy of his personal friendships nor into the innermost sanctity of his domestic life. Others who had a better right to speak

of these have done so with a delicacy and tenderness which has touched us all. But I may speak of what all men who knew Mr. Drexel knew and delighted in—his especial and most engaging charm of presence and bearing, the perfect flower of a refinement and modesty so sensitive, and a courtesy so invariable, that neither the one nor the other could ever be found wanting. The picture of his personal friendships, and of one preëminently with another public-spirited fellow-citizen whom we all love and honor, and whose absence from this occasion is one common grief—could there have been anything more charming and engaging than this? Ah! how could we help loving him? nay, how steadfastly we love him still!

And so I am here this afternoon to lay this wreath, not so much of laurel as of violets, upon his new-made grave. Do I

hear some one say that the act is not unfitting, but that he who has been charged with it is none the less an intruder? Do I hear some one say, "This was *our* friend and helper and son—a native of our city, 'no mean city,' as he himself justly and proudly accounted it, all his life long?" Do I hear some other say, "There was no need to import into this occasion a strange voice and presence to speak the eulogy that belonged to the hour, when we have teachers and orators of our own, at once more gifted and more esteemed?" Believe me, no one among you can feel all this more keenly than I do. But when you claim for our dead friend that he was yours alone, then, verily, I must take issue with you. We have all our municipal, as we have our national, rivalries and jealousies. Boston girds at New York. New York indulges in its well-worn



jests at the expense of Philadelphia; and Chicago, in her vesture of new and resplendent triumph, cherishes a fine and somewhat contemptuous condescension for all of us. But when Chicago, confronted by a colossal enterprise, challenged by tremendous difficulties, staggered by overwhelming and utterly unexpected perplexities, rises steadily and unfalteringly to her great task, and accomplishes it at last with matchless and superb success, then no petty rivalries can withhold us, nor any alien interests restrain us from lifting our proud and grateful shout of praise and honor to her, our sister, who has done so well and nobly. And so here, and to-day.

Our brother, whom we are here to recall, did not belong alone to you. Great as Philadelphia is—and if I forget the city of my boyhood and my youth, may my tongue

cleave to the roof of my mouth—he was too great for that. Such a man as he is the property of his fellow-countrymen, and that not alone because his business interests were almost as much identified with us of New York as with you of Pennsylvania; not alone because it was our happy privilege to enjoy his friendship and some measure of his confidence and regard as well as you; not alone because he was associated with men, and with one especially,\* who has done for the city in which I live very much what Mr. Drexel has done for yours,—but because, most of all, he was the fine fruitage of our best American manhood, and of the ideas which made the founders of this nation great; because of this it is that we are all here, you and I and men and women of many communities and widely various interests, to

\* J. Pierpont Morgan, Esq.

thank God that he lived and to bless His goodness, whose reverent and faithful disciple he was through a long and consistent career, that he conceived, that he planned, that he wrought, that he gave—best of all, that in his modest and beautiful manhood he *was*.

These are times of tremendous financial shrinkage, we are told. I will not harass your minds with an arithmetical statement of its proportions, with which most of us, I apprehend, are keenly and painfully familiar. But, whatever else has shrunk, the stately and noble proportions of this Institute have not shrunk a hair! It is an impressive and significant illustration as to the best place for a sound and enduring investment, and most of all is it an illustration no less significant and impressive of the name and the fame of him whom to-day we recall.

That, whatever else may be forgotten here, will, I venture to predict, survive and endure. The young feet that turn hither to push wider open the gates of helpful knowledge will linger as they pass through yonder hall to look upon the portrait of the man who put all this munificence of many-sided culture within their reach, and, as they catch the firm, serene, and benignant expression that shines forth from it, will bless God with us and with all men everywhere who knew him that Anthony J. Drexel lived—nay that, though he rests from his labors, he still lives—even as “his works do follow him.”

## BENEDICTION

BY THE RT. REV. OZI WILLIAM WHITAKER, D.D.

THE God of peace, that brought again from the dead our Lord Jesus, that great Shepherd of the sheep, through the blood of the everlasting covenant, make us perfect in every good work to do His will, working in us that which is well pleasing in His sight, through Jesus Christ, to Whom be glory for ever and ever. *Amen.*

## Appendix

CONTAINING A GENERAL STATEMENT OF  
THE SEVERAL DEPARTMENTS OF THE  
INSTITUTE, AS AT PRESENT CONSTI-  
TUTED, FEBRUARY, 1896.



## BUILDINGS.

THE Drexel Institute was founded in 1891 for the promotion of education in art, science, and industry. The chief object of the Institute is the extension and improvement of industrial education as a means of opening better and wider avenues of employment to young men and women. In accordance with the founder's desire, however, the plan of organization has been made comprehensive, providing liberal means of culture for the masses by means of lectures, evening classes, library, and museum.

Architecturally and with respect to its appointments, the building is one of the finest



devoted to educational purposes in this country. On the first floor, opening from the Entrance-hall, are the Central Court (the chief architectural feature of the building), the Auditorium, the Science Lecture-room, the Library and Reading-room, and the Museum. The Auditorium, or Assembly-room, is a spacious hall capable of seating fifteen hundred persons, and is furnished with a grand organ. The Science Lecture-hall has chairs for three hundred students, and is equipped with every appliance necessary for scientific instruction. The Library and Reading-room is a fine apartment, one hundred and twenty feet long by sixty feet wide. The Library already contains eighteen thousand volumes, about three thousand of which are valuable and important works in art, science, and technology. The Reading-room is supplied with over one

hundred and fifty periodicals relating to the various departments of literature, art, science, and technology. The Museum contains large and important collections in textile fabrics, embroideries, ceramics, carvings in ivory and wood, and metal-work, all of which were given or bequeathed by the founder, or presented as memorials by members of his family, and by friends interested in his benefaction; the valuable collection of Egyptian Antiquities presented by Col. A. J. Drexel, and a collection of paintings by some of the first masters, bequeathed to the Institute by Mr. Drexel. On the second and third floors, opening from the galleries which surround the Central Court, on the fourth floor, and in the basement are the smaller lecture-rooms, classrooms, laboratories, studios, and workshops, numbering fifty-four in all, besides the coat-rooms and

lavatories. The Gymnasium, occupying the fourth story in the front of the building, is a large, well-ventilated room supplied with dressing-rooms and bath-rooms. The building has its own steam, mechanical, and electrical plant. Great attention has been paid to the heating and ventilation of the building, and it is lighted throughout by electricity. For the latter purpose, twenty-five hundred incandescent lamps are required.

The rapid growth of the Institute has rendered necessary the acquisition of outside accommodations for several of the important lines of work. These have been generously provided by Mr. James W. Paul, Jr., and the trustees of the Drexel Estate, as follows :

*Annex No. I.* A building on Chestnut Street, immediately east of the Institute building, which has been remodeled and

enlarged so as to furnish classrooms and studios for the course in architecture, and a laboratory for advanced work in chemistry—thirteen rooms in all.

*Annex No. II.* A row of houses on Thirty-second Street, opposite the Institute building, in which fifteen rooms have been fitted up as laboratories and classrooms for electrical and mechanical engineering and physics.

In the latter Annex, accommodations for a Restaurant for the Students, managed by the Director of the Courses in Domestic Science, have been provided.

## ORGANIZATION.

The Institute, as at present constituted, comprises eleven departments, as follows :

- I. Department of Fine and Applied Art.
- II. Department of Mechanic Arts.
- III. Department of Science and Technology.
- IV. Department of Commerce and Finance.
- V. Department of Domestic Science and Arts.
- VI. Department of Physical Training.
- VII. Normal Department for the Training of Special Teachers.
- VIII. Department of Evening Classes.

IX. Department of Free Public Lectures  
and Concerts.

X. Library Department.

XI. Museum Department.

While each department is organized with reference to its special objects and courses of instruction, it sustains important relations to the other departments, and the various lines of work are carried on in so broad a spirit as to give a certain unity of purpose to the scope and ends of the institution as a whole.

The officers of administration and instruction number seventy-five.

During the year 1895-96, the various departments of the Institute were attended by more than twenty-seven hundred students. The total attendance at the free public lectures and concerts was over thirty-five thousand.

DEPARTMENT OF FINE AND APPLIED ART.

I. FINE ART.

1. *A Systematic Course*, of four years, in Drawing (Elementary and Antique), Painting (Water-color and Oil), Perspective, Modeling, Life, History of Art, etc.

2. *Special Courses* in any of the preceding branches.

3. *Illustration*. Classes in Illustration, conducted by the eminent illustrator, Mr. Howard Pyle. The instruction embraces Technique, Principles, Composition, etc. The classes meet on Saturday, morning and afternoon, to enable persons occupied during the rest of the week to attend.

II. APPLIED ART.

1. *Architecture*. 1. A Systematic Course, of two years, embracing Mathematics, Architectural Drawing and Design, Historic

Ornament, Architectural Styles, Building Construction, Strength of Materials, Working Drawings, Specifications, Building Laws, Pen and Ink Rendering, Water-color Rendering. 2. Special Courses to suit the needs of individual students.

2. *Design and Decoration.* 1. A Systematic Course, of three years, in Drawing ; Water-color ; Historic Ornament ; Principles of Design ; Application of Design to decoration, wall-paper, textiles, woodwork, metal-work, furniture, etc. 2. Special Courses to suit the needs of individual students.

3. *Wood-Carving.* Ornament ; original designs for panels ; carved enrichments for furniture ; frames ; architectural decoration.

4. *Interior Decoration.* Designs for wall decoration ; fresco-painting.

5. *Stained Glass.* Designing and practical work.



#### DEPARTMENT OF MECHANIC ARTS.

A SYSTEMATIC COURSE, of three years, in English, Mathematics, Drawing (Mechanical and Free-hand), Science (Physics and Chemistry), Shop-work in Wood and Iron, Machine-work, in connection with the essential English branches of a secondary education.

The whole course of instruction is so broad and yet so practical that the graduate cannot fail to find some occupation for which his taste and aptitude fit him, and at the same time he will be prepared for such an advanced scientific or technical course as he may desire to pursue.

#### DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY.

I. SYSTEMATIC COURSES in Mathematics, Chemistry, Physics, Physiology and

Hygiene. In the courses in Chemistry and Physics, the larger portion of the time is given to laboratory work.

II. MECHANICAL DRAWING. A two years' course for the training of mechanical draftsmen, including Drawing and Mathematics, with Shop-work in Wood and Iron for the purpose of familiarizing the student with the practical applications of drafting.

III. MACHINE CONSTRUCTION. A Systematic Course, of two years, in Mathematics, Mechanical and Free-hand Drawing, Shop-work in Wood and Iron, Machine Construction, Theory and Practice of the Steam Engine. During the second year, the larger portion of the time is devoted to work in the Machine Shop.

IV. ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING. A Systematic Course, of two years, embracing Theory of Currents and Current Distribu-

tion, Magnets, Magnetic Induction and Permeability of Iron, Dynamos and Motors, Alternating Currents, Telegraph and Telephone, Power and Light Distribution ; practical training in the Engineering Laboratory and in connection with the extensive plant of the Institute.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND FINANCE

I. COMMERCIAL COURSE, extending through two years, in English, Commercial Arithmetic, Penmanship, Accounts, Book-keeping, Commercial Law, Commercial Geography, History of Commerce, Civics, etc.

Shorter Special Courses to suit the needs of individual students.

II. COURSE IN STENOGRAPHY AND TYPE-WRITING, including English and Civics. One year.

### III. NORMAL COURSE for the training of Teachers of Business. Two years.

#### DEPARTMENT OF DOMESTIC SCIENCE AND ARTS.

##### I. DOMESTIC SCIENCE COURSES.

1. *Junior Course*, of two years, consisting of required and elective studies.

2. *Special Courses* or *Group Courses*, to suit the needs of individual students.

These courses are intended to provide thorough instruction and training in which the affairs of the household occupy a prominent place. While the objects sought are to a considerable extent practical, in the best sense of that term, the courses of study, whether regular or special, aim to widen the culture of young women in directions that have been heretofore neglected in their general education. The scope and purpose of the instruction naturally lead to the

development of those qualities of mind and character that are of chief importance in the conduct of life.

The education given in these courses affords a broad preparation for the management of the household and for business, industrial, or professional pursuits.

## II. COURSES IN HOUSEHOLD ECONOMICS.

These courses are both general and professional in character. The special object of each is sufficiently indicated by its title. All the instruction in cookery is thoroughly scientific as well as practical in its methods and results.

1. *Courses in General Cookery.* Three successive courses, each occupying one term. Students enter for one term at a time.

2. *Course in Invalid Cookery.*

3. *Housekeepers' Course.*

4. *Children's Saturday Morning Class.*

5. *Normal Course* for the training of Teachers of Domestic Science, including, besides the theoretical and practical training in Cookery: instruction in Household Economy, Chemistry (lectures and laboratory work), Physics (lectures and laboratory work), Physiology and Hygiene, Bacteriology (lectures and laboratory work), Economics, Physical Training, Theory and Practice of Teaching. Two years.

III. DRESSMAKING COURSES. Three successive technical courses, each course occupying one term, with the auxiliary branches: Drawing and Color Study for the designing of dresses; Business Forms and Accounts. Students enter for one term at a time.

IV. MILLINERY COURSES. Three successive technical courses, each course occupying one term, with the auxiliary branches: Drawing and Water-color adapted to the

designing of hats; Business Forms and Accounts. Students enter for one term at a time.

V. SPECIAL PROFESSIONAL COURSES in Dressmaking and Millinery in which the work, by giving more time per week to it, is accomplished in one year.

VI. NORMAL COURSE IN THE DOMESTIC ARTS for the training of teachers of Dressmaking and Millinery, including additional studies and occupying one or two years in accordance with the attainments of the students on entering the classes.

#### DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL TRAINING.

I. REGULAR COURSE for students belonging to the academic departments of the Institute.

II. COURSES FOR SPECIAL STUDENTS. Gymnastic training twice a week. A course

of lectures in Physiology and Hygiene is given in connection with the special courses.

#### DEPARTMENT OF EVENING CLASSES.

From October to March, inclusive, Evening Classes are open in all the Departments. These classes are so arranged that a student can pursue a systematic course of study, extending over several sessions and leading to a diploma.

#### DEPARTMENT OF MUSIC, PUBLIC LECTURES, AND ENTERTAINMENTS.

I. CHORAL MUSIC. Evening Classes for beginners and advanced students. Weekly, from October to March, inclusive. The instruction in the Choral Classes is free, but each student pays one dollar annually for registration.

II. DREXEL CHORUS for the cultivation



of advanced choral and oratorio music. Weekly meetings during the winter. The annual registration fee is two dollars.

III. FREE PUBLIC CONCERTS. Chiefly organ recitals. Weekly, during the winter months.

IV. FREE COURSES OF PUBLIC LECTURES in Art, Science, Technology, etc., during the winter months.

#### LIBRARY DEPARTMENT.

I. LIBRARY AND READING-ROOM. The Library contains eighteen thousand volumes, the larger portion of which were presented by Mr. Drexel before his death. One of the precious possessions of the Library is the extensive collection of rare and valuable manuscripts presented by his friend, the late George W. Childs, soon after the Institute was dedicated. The

Library and Reading-room are open daily to the public free, as well as to the students, from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M.; from October to March, inclusive, 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.; Saturdays till 6 P.M.

II. LIBRARY CLASS, for the training of Library Assistants: embracing instruction in Cataloguing, Library Economy, History of Literature, Bibliography, History of Books and Printing, Proof-reading, etc.

#### MUSEUM DEPARTMENT.

The Collections in the Industrial Arts, Paintings, etc., are open daily to the public free, as well as to the students, from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M.; from October to March, inclusive, 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.; Saturdays till 6 P.M.

Extensive use is made of the Museum collections, in connection with the instruction in all the departments of the Institute.

#### **FEEES.**

The endowment of the Institute is wholly applied in maintaining the instruction. The fees are therefore extremely moderate or merely nominal ; but the requirements made of students for admission to the several Departments prevent the waste that might otherwise arise. The aggregate of the fees received is of but little account as revenue. There is a number of Free Scholarships for deserving students.

#### **SPECIAL INFORMATION.**

A General Circular, and special circulars of the several Departments are issued, giving full details of the courses of instruction, requirements for admission, fees, etc., etc.







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